

## India, Pakistan agree to talks

NEW DELHI (AP) — India Monday agreed to hold high-level talks with Pakistan to ease war tensions, and a government spokesman said top officials of the two nations will meet early next month. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the date and the venue of the talks between the foreign secretaries of the two countries will be set soon. The spokesman said the decision was taken after a meeting between Indian Foreign Secretary Muhammed Darbar and Pakistan's high commissioner Basir Khan Sabir. In Islamabad, Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Tawfiq Ahmad Khan confirmed the proposed meeting and added: "I think this is a welcome development. This could be a good beginning." A dispute over the Kashmir Valley had brought the two neighbours close to a fourth war as the armies of the two countries have begun amassing troops and artillery along the border. Both nations are believed to possess nuclear weapons technology. India's first atomic device was tested in 1974. In addition, two of the three previous India-Pakistan wars, fought in 1947 and 1965, have been over Kashmir. Both were won by India.

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## Jordan names envoy to Libya

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has nominated Hasmeh Al Mubeisen to serve as Jordan's ambassador to Libya, according to informed sources. In April, Jordan sent two diplomats, including Mubeisen, to Tripoli to take charge of the Jordanian embassy, which was burned down by Libyan crowds in 1984 prompting Amman to break diplomatic relations with Libya. Jordan announced it was restoring relations with Libya in 1987 ahead of an Arab League summit in Amman.

## U.N. chief meets Husseini

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar conferred here Saturday with Faisal Husseini, a Palestinian leader from the occupied territories, a U.N. spokesman said Monday. He said they discussed the situation in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and possibly other countries. The U.N. spokesman said Aime left New York Sunday for Geneva. The rest of his itinerary has not yet been made public.

## Israel bans Arab's poem, holds poet

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Haifa district court on Monday banned publication of poems by an Israeli Arab who has been accused of incitement against Israel through his poetry, police said. The court also ordered the poet, Shafiq Habib, held in custody for further questioning, police said. Arab writers say they fear it is a "test case" in which police are seeking to determine whether Israeli anti-incitement laws can be applied to writers. Habib, 49, of Deir Hanoun near Nazareth, was detained last Wednesday.

## Kuwait court frees 4 in sabotage trial

KUWAIT (AP) — The state security court Monday acquitted four Kuwaitis who have been on trial since mid-May for alleged sabotage and plotting to overthrow the government, charges which carry the death penalty. The no-jury court, which usually sits in closed session, referred minor charges of forging official documents or criminal courts. But it fined each of the defendants 150 dinars (\$250) to collect fees for four defence lawyers appointed by the court. The verdict was read in a brief public session. It did not give reasons for the acquittal. But court sources said the acquittals were apparently based on lack of evidence.

## Central Americans to form economic union

ANTIGUA (AP) — Five Central American presidents have agreed to form a Central American economic community in an effort to fight poverty and end the civil wars caused by it. "We will never peace in Central America while hunger exists in thousands of homes," Costa Rican President Rafael Calderon said late Sunday in a speech closing a three-day economic summit. The presidents of Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala called upon the international community for support.

## Kashmiri militants announce 'government'

MUZAFFARABAD, Pakistan (R) — The main militant group fighting Indian rule over Jammu and Kashmir state announced the formation of a provisional government Monday, saying the aim was to step up the "freedom struggle." Amanullah Khan, Pakistan-based chairman of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), told a news conference he would be chief spokesman of the new coalition, which would have a 24-member council of ministers and advisers. A president and prime minister would be chosen later, he said.

# Jordan Times

An independent English political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جودان تايمز جريدة إنجليزية يومية مستقلة نشرها مجلس الأردن للطباعة

## Argentina scrambles into second round

NAPLES (R) — World champions Argentina scrambled into the second round of the World Cup when they drew 1-1 with Romania in a bruising match Monday. But the Soviet Union were knocked out despite thrashing Cameroon 4-0 in their third and final Group B match. Although they clinched the round's top defence in each separate game, their fate was sealed when Argentina and Romania drew 1-1. It left the Soviets, highly rated before the tournament, at the bottom of the Group table. Pedro Monzon headed Argentina in front from a Diego Maradona corner in the 62nd minute. Gheorghe Balint equalized six minutes later. The result also ensured the Romanians a place in the knockout phase of the tournament. The pair finished their Group B programme with three points, one behind Cameroon.

## Iraq renews warning to Israel, says it will not start war

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday repeated his warning that he would mount an all-out attack against Israel if it struck at any Arab state.

But a senior official emphasised that Baghdad would not be the first to start a war and wanted to keep its ties with Washington, which denounced the earlier warning.

"We say we will strike them (Israel) with all weapons we possess if they launch an aggression on Iraq and the Arabs," Hussein told a conference attended by Muslims from 70 countries.

Iraq called the meeting to rally support against Israel and Western critics who voiced outrage over the president's warning last month to "burn half of Israel" with chemical weapons if it attacked Iraq.

Western states have also condemned what they say are Iraqi attempts to acquire nuclear trigger mechanisms and components for a "supergun." The United States said last week Baghdad was on a collision course with the

policy was contradictory in blaming Iraq for having the potential to deter any Israeli attack while urging regional stability.

"I believe that Iraq's acquisition of deterrent potential is, in the first place, a defensive cause, because Iraq will certainly not be the first to start a military collision."

"Iraq's strategy is based on deterrence and prevention of such an aggression, a principle clearly stressed by President Saddam Hussein in his statement on April 2, but it will react strongly to any hostile action," he said.

"How can stability and peace in the region be safeguarded with the presence of exclusive nuclear potential and other weapons of mass destruction in Israel?"

He cited Israeli attacks on an Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981, on Lebanon in 1982 and PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) headquarters in Tunis in 1986.

"That is why I believe that the Iraqi position... is a basis for stability in the region and a basic guarantee vis-a-vis any probable Israeli aggression," said Hamdoon, who described Iraq as an element for regional stability in recent years.

## Rafsanjani reports moves for peace talks

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Officials from Iran and Iraq have begun talks to prepare for direct peace negotiations. Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani said Monday.

The official IRNA news agency quoted Rafsanjani as saying representatives from the two sides were holding preparatory talks.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein proposed a peace summit with Rafsanjani in two letters he sent to the Iranian leadership last month.

Iran, which responded to the first letter, gave a cautious welcome to the initiative but said lower-level talks had to be held first.

The two countries have been at a no-war-no-peace stalemate since a United Nations-brokered ceasefire ended eight years of fighting in August 1988.

Rafsanjani, speaking to reporters in the northeastern city of Mashhad, said any settlement should be based on the Security Council resolution which led to the ceasefire.

The main focus of our work is Resolution 598, and we have called on U.N. secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar to continue his efforts so that the role of the secretary general and (resolution) 598 is not undermined," IRNA quoted him as saying.

## PLO opens probe into aborted PLF operation

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has opened an internal inquiry into the Palestinian guerrilla operation against Israel last month which has put in doubt the future of the PLO-American dialogue.

Salah Khalaf, who supervises the PLO's security service, told Reuters in an interview Monday the aim was to find out if civilians were the target in the May 30 raid on two Israeli beaches by the Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF).

The United States was threatened to break off the dialogue unless the PLO condemns the operation and takes disciplinary action against PLF leader Mohammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), who is a member of the PLO's 15-member Executive Committee.

The PLO has said only that its official forces had nothing to do with the abortive attack by 16 PLF guerrillas and that it is against guerrilla operations directed at civilians.

Khalaf said PLO security would report the results of the inquiry to the executive committee, which would then refer it to the Palestine National Council (PNC).

He noted that the PLF had already announced the targets of the raid were military and that Israeli press reports had said the PLF guerrillas had not fired at civilians within range.

Abu Iyad said the PLO had an Israeli hit-list of 17 PLF leaders, including himself, Arifat and Political Department head Farouk Kadoura, and had taken precautions to prevent assassinations.

PLF leaders had, for example, cut down on travelling by plane, he added.

attack on the last day of an Arab summit in Baghdad to avenge eight Arab workers shot dead by an Israeli gunman near Tel Aviv May 20.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has said that only the PNC can take a decision on Abu Abbas' future because he was elected by the PNC. No date has been set for a meeting of the PNC.

Abu Iyad said he was less pessimistic than previously that Washington would break the dialogue, which opened after Arafat renounced terrorism and recognised Israel's right to exist in December 1988.

"The atmosphere is calmer than at the time of the operation. Either the United States will be satisfied with PLO statement (on the PLF operation) or they will only suspend the dialogue," he said.

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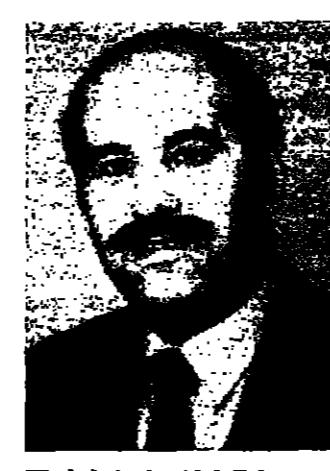
Arafat said criticism of Israel by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker last week as "positive" because he emphasised the importance of peace and of Israel having a positive role.

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Hikmat Al Saket



Khaled Amin Abdullah



Ibrahim Ayyoub



Nabil Abdul Huda

## Cabinet reshuffled slightly

Khaled Amin Abdullah replaces Masri; Ayyoub, Abul Huda exchange portfolios; Hikmat Al Saket takes over as minister of state at Prime Ministry

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Monday reshuffled his government by bringing in two new ministers and accepting the resignation of Awani Al Masri, minister of planning.

Badran assigned Khaled Amin Abdullah, a former bank executive, to be planning minister in place of Masri, who had offered

his resignation several months ago.

Hikmat Al Saket was named state minister for Prime Ministry Affairs, the same job he held in a previous Badran government in 1980. The post has recently been vacant.

Supply Minister Nabil Abul Huda switched portfolios with

AMMAN (J.T.) — Following is a list of the cabinet after Monday's reshuffle:

Prime minister and minister of defence — Mudar Badran  
Deputy prime minister and foreign minister — Marwan Al Qasem  
Deputy prime minister and interior minister — Salem Massa'deh  
Ministers:

Labour — Qassem Obaidat  
Social development — Abdul Majid Shreideh  
Municipal, Rural and Environment affairs — Abdul Karim Al Daghmi  
Religious affairs — Ali Faqir  
Public works and housing — Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh  
Supply — Ibrahim Ayyoub  
Trade and industry — Ziad Fariz  
Education and higher education — Mohammad Hamdan  
Finance and customs — Basel Jardaneh  
Transport and communications — Nabil Abul Huda  
Energy and mineral resources — Thabet Al Taber  
Planning — Khaled Amin Abdullah  
Agriculture — Suleiman Arabyat  
Justice — Yousef Mbeideh  
Information — Ibrahim Izzeddin  
Health — Mohammad Al Zaben  
Youth — Ibrahim Al Ghabbash  
Water and irrigation — Daoud Khafif  
Tourism and antiquities — Abdul Karim Kabarit  
Parliamentary affairs — Abdul Baqi Jammo  
Culture — Khaled Karaki

## Tel Aviv gunman charged

TEL AVIV (AP) — A court Monday charged Ami Popper, a 21-year-old Israeli, with the murder of seven Palestinian labourers whose deaths last month set off protests or revenge attacks in which 20 other people died.

Popper was charged in Tel Aviv district court after a five-man psychiatric panel rejected claims by Popper's lawyer, David Ofek, that his client was unfit to stand trial, officials said.

District prosecutor Nurit Smith said Popper would face a mandatory life sentence if convicted of the seven murders and the wounding of 10 other Arab labourers. Reports had indicated that eight people were killed in the attack and there was no immediate explanation why Popper was charged with only seven murders.

Abu Iyad said he was less pessimistic than previously that Washington would break the dialogue, which opened after Arafat renounced terrorism and recognised Israel's right to exist in December 1988.

"The atmosphere is calmer than at the time of the operation. Either the United States will be satisfied with PLO statement (on the PLF operation) or they will only suspend the dialogue," he said.

The PLO has said only that its official forces had nothing to do with the abortive attack by 16 PLF guerrillas and that it is against guerrilla operations directed at civilians.

Arafat said criticism of Israel by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker last week as "positive" because he emphasised the importance of peace and of Israel having a positive role.

Abu Iyad said the PLO had an Israeli hit-list of 17 PLF leaders, including himself, Arifat and Political Department head Farouk Kadoura, and had taken precautions to prevent assassinations.

PLF leaders had, for example, cut down on travelling by plane, he added.

## Americans sympathise equally with Israelis and Palestinians

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American public sympathises almost equally with the Israeli and Palestinian sides in the Middle East conflict, according to a poll taken last week by a Jewish organisation in the United States.

The poll, conducted by the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), showed that 33 per cent of the survey audience supported the Palestinians and 31 per cent the Israelis — compared with a 30:42 per cent ratio last September, according to a report in the Jerusalem Post.

This represents a six per cent loss of popularity for Israel since a previous poll taken in September 1989, the Post said.

Some 27 per cent of the respondents said they had never heard of the intifada. Fully 57 per cent believed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) remained a "terrorist" organisation and 71 per cent were of the opinion that President George Bush should suspend talks with the PLO unless PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat meets U.S. conditions for continuing the dialogue.

Some 65 per cent of those polled believed Israel is receiving too much aid, yet 40 per cent opposed.

This poll is considered one of the most reliable public opinion barometers in the U.S., according to the Post.

## First cases of May riots expected in court soon

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The first cases involving suspects held in connection with violent protests in Amman and its suburbs last month have been forwarded to the prosecutor-general and are expected to go on trial by civil courts soon, according to official sources.

Sixty people were arrested immediately after the riots, which followed anti-Israeli demonstrations in support of the Palestinian uprising and against the massacre of eight Palestinians by an Israeli gunman near Tel Aviv on May 20. A police source said 51 of the

dissidents were released after questioning late last month and six others were held shortly afterwards.

Another source confirmed that the prosecutor general's office had received 15 case files and "six or seven of the dissidents" would be immediately charged with attacking policemen and public property and with vandalism.

"The rest of the cases are still under study," the source said.

According to the police source, "none of the 15 suspects is believed to have instigated the violent attacks and rampage" against security forces and public property on May 21 and 22.

In recent months security officials have told the AP that Isla-

## Five held, arms seized

AMMAN (J.T.) — Security forces have detained five people, including four members of the Islamic Jihad-Bait Al Maqdes group, and weapons were seized from them, a security source said Monday.

The source, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, rejected reports that the five were linked to an attack on French tourists in downtown Amman on May 21, one day after an Israeli gunman massacred eight Palestinian workers near Tel Aviv. "The five have no links with Ahmad Badwan," said the source referring to the lone assailant who carried out the attack on tourists. Badwan is still under investigation and no evidence has been found yet linking him to any group, the source said.

Talat Tamimi, son of Sheikh Ass'ad Bayoud Tamimi, head of the Islamic Jihad group, was quoted as saying by the Associated Press that his two brothers, two bodyguards of the senior Tamimi and an unidentified official of the Palestinian Liberation Army (PLA) were the five arrested. Ass'ad Bayoud Tamimi is currently visiting Libya and is expected to return to Amman Tuesday, Talat Tamimi told the AP.

"We were told that the all will be released soon," he said.

He said police swooped on his father's house and seized two unlicensed Kalashnikov assault rifles and .45 caliber pistols "which are my father's personal arms."

Tamimi told the AP his two brothers, Tareq, 26, and Ma'moun, 30, were arrested

## Algeria's FLN vows to renew ranks after election defeat

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria's ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) has vowed to cleanse its ranks after a crushing defeat at the polls to Muslim fundamentalists in the country's first free elections.

A long awaited statement from the FLN's political bureau Sunday night blamed in part the front's failure to adapt to a new democratic era after 20 years of one-party rule.

"The renovation of the party and the renewal of its human composition constitute one of the major requirements of the future," the statement said.

The Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) captured 55 per cent of the 1,541 municipal councils and two-thirds of the provincial assemblies in a sweeping public repudiation of the FLN, widely linked to charges of corruption and economic mismanagement.

A breakdown of voting districts in the two largest cities of Algiers and Oran published in the FLN daily Al Moudjahid Monday showed an FIS landslide.

The fundamentalists won an absolute majority in at least 30 of the 33 municipalities making up metropolitan Algiers with an average of 78 per cent of the popular vote.

In the western city of Oran, often considered the most liberal Algerian city, the FIS took all but two of the 26 municipalities with

an average 75 per cent of the vote in 15 districts.

In apparent reference to the FIS, the FLN said the election climate "had not been exempt from verbal extremism, excesses and behaviour contrary to the freedom of choice of citizens."

But the statement, carried by the Algerian News Agency (APS), said the vote's political significance could not be ignored.

Political analysts said the defeat was likely to reinforce the reformist wing of the party led by President Chadli Benjedid and weaken old guard figures linked to former President Houari Boumedienne who led the election campaign.

The FLN said its Central Committee would meet after July 5. It said some of its members "had not yet adjusted efficiently in a number of areas to the requirements of political practices in a multi-party democracy."

It called for widespread discussion between political parties to strengthen the democratic process and launched a thinly veiled attack on the FIS.

"The FLN remains profoundly

convinced that Islam should be a factor of unity, tolerance and fraternity among Algerians as it has been throughout our long history."

"It rejects all attempts to bring Islam back to an era of charlatanism and myth and make it an instrument of demagogery and political opportunism."

Political sources said the FLN hoped to delay as much as possible early parliamentary elections demanded by the FIS. This would give the party, which holds all seats in parliament, time to reorganise and mobilise the 35 per cent of the electorate that abstained.

The FLN also hoped public support for the FIS would wane as it tackled the difficult job of running local assemblies with little real power or financial means.

The last chance of the FLN remains with a large part of voters who abstained who may have underestimated the strength of the FIS and overestimated the strength of the FLN," wrote former APS director Belkacem Ahdene Djabbalah in Al Moudjahid.

But he said this required the FLN to reform itself thoroughly and fast.

Meanwhile Rally for Culture and Democracy (RCD), a centre-left party that came fourth in Algeria's first free elections, has urged formation of a broad-based

democratic front after a triumph by the FIS.

"The RCD issues an appeal for a wide and resolutely offensive democratic front," said a statement carried by Algerian Radio Monday.

It proposed a meeting on July 5 to create a new structure that would allow the "convergence of efforts toward the fast and urgent movement of a vast democratic

RCD, run by ethnic Berbers, won 87 of the country's 1,541 municipalities in the local poll that gave 833 to the Islamic Salvation Front, 487 to the ruling National Liberation Front and 10 to independents.

RCD, which derives most of its support from natives of the Berber-speaking Kabylie Mountains east of Algiers, said the proposed new structure would be separate from a "democratic forum" formed by a group of intellectuals last Friday.

The FIS aims to create an Islamic state which critics say would end a multi-party democracy launched by President Benjedid after October 1988 youth riots.

Only a coalition of pro-democracy parties would be able to block the FIS in parliamentary elections now widely expected to be held before the scheduled date of 1992, the RCD says.

## Turkish diplomat accused of smuggling antiques from Iran

NICOSIA (AP) — A radical Tehran daily Sunday castigated the Turkish press for publishing "insulting articles" about the Islamic Republic to stifle a Muslim revival and Turkish diplomat was accused of trying to smuggle "priceless antiques."

The official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, quoted the Iranian embassy in Ankara as saying the antiques, some 850 years old, were seized three weeks ago from the Turkish Charge d'Affaires in Tehran, Moffit Ozdas.

The agency quoted an Iranian embassy spokesman in Ankara as saying the antiques including glass and porcelain vases and pistols.

IRNA said Turkish newspapers have launched a "smear campaign" against Iran and alleged that Ozdas was "manhandled and his personal belongings confiscated" by Revolutionary Guards in Tehran.

Tehran's Abrar daily denounced Turkish newspapers for publishing "obscene pictures... in a bid to pervert the public, young people in particular."

There has been friction in recent months between Turkey and neighbouring Iran, which considers itself to be the leader of the world's estimated 1 billion Muslims.

Turkey is predominantly Muslim, but is a secular state. It is grappling with rising Islamic fundamentalism that has touched off violence in recent months.

The Ankara government recently scrapped a law banning Muslim women students from wearing Islamic veils at Turkish universities.

Abrar denied reports in Turkish newspapers that the trouble was being instigated by "foreign elements."

"How come that despite an intensive anti-Islamic campaign, university students... stood against the no-veil policy and defended the Islamic code of dressing for women as a vehicle for returning to Islam and expressing hatred for the lay system?" the Abrar editorial said.

"How come that despite having strong means and ample possibilities, the Turkish press has had no success in its efforts to remove Islam from Turkish society?" it added.

Charge d'Affaires Thierry Bernadac left for Kabul Sunday from New Delhi, said an officer at the French embassy in New Delhi.

## American official criticises Eritrean rebels over food relief

ADDIS ABABA (Agencies) — Eritrean rebels are hindering the reopening of a port crucial to the supply of emergency food for drought victims in northern Ethiopia, said a U.S. official.

Thomas R. Pickering, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said the position of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) on the port of Massawa was "not encouraging," but that the Bush administration hoped it would soften.

"We hope we haven't heard the final answer from the EPLF," Pickering told journalists Sunday.

The port is vital to the supply of urgently needed relief food to an estimated 4.5 million drought victims in northern Ethiopia, particularly the hardest-hit provinces of Eritrea and Tigre.

However, since the rebels captured Massawa in February, the port has been extensively damaged in an attack by the Ethiopian Air Force. The rebels have invited donor countries to deliver food to Massawa for distribution through the EPLF, but none have done so.

The government of President Mengistu Haile Mariam, which late last year had two rounds of preliminary peace talks with the rebels, early this month agreed to the reopening of the port subject to negotiations with all interested parties.

The rebels have not publicly commented on reopening the port. But last week they

announced plans to withdraw from any further peace negotiations, saying they believed they could achieve their objectives militarily, according to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter who chaired the peace talks.

The EPLF has refused to guarantee the safety of any aircraft trying to fly relief food and supplies into Asmara, the provincial capital of Eritrea, which is facing critical food shortages.

The United States and the Soviet Union, during their Washington summit, announced plans for a joint airlift into Asmara.

Pickering, who held a 2-hour talk with Mengistu Saturday, said that despite the rebels' negative attitude, he was optimistic a peaceful solution to the 29-year-old secessionist war was still possible.

The Eritrean rebels seek independence for Eritrea, Ethiopia's northernermost province and a former Italian colony.

Mengistu is also battling a separate insurgency in Tigre, Shoa and Wollo, the provinces south of Eritrea and north of the capital.

Israel does not respond to reports about its defence exports and that doesn't mean we confirm or deny those reports. Israel will not deter from this policy.

The Israeli daily Yedioth Ahronot quoted the document as saying Israel sold 100 cluster bombs to Ethiopia in 1989 and semi-military advisers to train an elite force in Addis Ababa.

Israel had also provided Ethiopia with guns and surveillance equipment, it said.

A U.S. State Department official told journalists last month that Israel had supplied military advisers and light arms to Ethiopia between November and March. Israel and Ethiopia resumed diplomatic relations in November.

**Israel denies military aid to Ethiopia**

In another development, the Israeli defence ministry Sunday attacked reports that Israel is supplying cluster bombs and military advisers to Ethiopia,

**Irish team arrives in Tehran**

NICOSIA (AP) — A three-man Irish parliamentary delegation is in Tehran seeking talks with senior Iranian officials, the Tehran Times daily reported Monday.

"It is not known whether the visit... has to do with overall relations between the European Community (EC) and Iran, or whether they are here on a fact-finding mission on ties between Iran and Dublin," the daily reported.

Abrar denied reports in Turkish newspapers that the trouble was being instigated by "foreign elements."

"Yesterday was a very hard time for her but there were no complications and today she is much better," Dr. George Maroulis of the Evangelistic Medical Centre told Reuters.

Doctors began giving Stephanie chemotherapy Sunday.

Police are maintaining a round-the-clock vigil at the clinic to protect her from any attempts to smuggle her out.

Charge d'Affaires Thierry Bernadac left for Kabul Sunday from New Delhi, said an officer at the French embassy in New Delhi.

**French mission reopens in Kabul**

NEW DELHI (AP) — A French diplomat has left for Kabul to reopen his country's embassy in Afghanistan, making France the first country to do so following the withdrawal of Soviet troops last year, a French official said.

It was also not clear whether the visit was linked to efforts to secure the release of Brian Keenan, a teacher who holds dual Irish and British nationality and is

In a report made available to

the Associated Press in Cyprus, the Tehran Times identified the three Irish politicians as member of parliament David Andrews, his brother Nidal who is a European Parliament member and Sen. Eoin Ryan.

They arrived in Tehran Saturday and are scheduled to leave Tuesday.

Ireland's current chairman of the EC, Iranian officials held talks in Dublin last month with EC officials in an apparent bid to normalise relations following the furore last year over British author Salman Rushdie's novel, The Satanic Verses.

The French decision to reopen its embassy, announced in January, was welcomed by Najibullah and criticised by U.S.-backed rebel forces. Italy has also said it was considering reopening its embassy.

The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in February 1989 triggered the closure of many diplomatic missions on the grounds of safety. At the time, Western diplomats, particularly Americans, predicted that the Soviet-backed government would fall within weeks to U.S.-supported Afghan rebels.

But Afghan President Najibullah has held on, fighting off rebel

**Cup fever brings spasms of calm to Lebanon**

BEIRUT (AP) — World Cup fever is sweeping Lebanon and when matches start rival Christian fighters lay down their guns, switch on their portable television sets and, for a while at least, the country is calm.

The only gunfire is when excited militiamen shoot in the air in jubilation when their favourite teams score.

When West Germany played Yugoslavia last week, a group of scruffy militiamen of Christian east Beirut. "We really needed a diversion, even if it's only for a month."

"We know we'll be going back to the 'salt mines' afterwards," he said, referring to fears that a month-long ceasefire between Aoun's troops and Geagea's unruly militiamen will collapse, like all the other truces.

The uneasy ceasefire is frequently violated. But when the World Cup's on TV, both sides are too engrossed to skirmish.

Across the devastated city, in

the teeming Shi'ite Muslim shantytown slums of south Beirut, there are similar scenes of World Cup addiction.

It was almost as if the Iranian-backed fundamentalists of Hezbollah, or Party of God, had never been battling with their co-religionists of the Syrian-backed Amal Movement for mastery of Lebanon's 1.2 million Shi'ites, the country's largest sect, for three years.

The World Cup's been a godsend," said one man in Christian east Beirut. "We really needed a diversion, even if it's only for a month."

In those two confrontations alone, more than 2,000 people have been killed and at least 5,000 wounded. Most have been civilians.

Every afternoon, when the soccer matches start in Italy, everyone switches on their television sets.

Few Lebanese have particular links with any of the countries competing in Italy. Tiny Lebanon hasn't had a national soccer team for years and when it did, it never got anywhere near qualifying for the World Cup.

It's just a good way to let off a little steam and forget the misery and destruction for a while.

At the American University of Beirut (AUB) in the city's mainly Muslim sector, the campus is festooned with the flags of the competing soccer nations.

The night Egypt scored a surprise 1-1 tie with the Netherlands, Arab emotions erupted.

When the little favoured Egyptians held Ireland to a scoreless draw Sunday, militiamen let rip with wild abandon.

Joyful AUB students ran through the campus, carrying burning torches, beating drums, waving Egyptian flags and lobbing plastic bags filled with water at bystanders.

Throwing waterbags to celebrate soccer victories has become a national sport in recent days.

"I got at least 30 waterbags on my head when I tried to cross from the dorms to the classrooms," said one student.

## Arafat drive against Abu Nidal seen as message to Washington

BEIRUT (R) — PLO leader Yasser Arafat is helping cut away the Lebanon powerbase of guerrilla Abu Nidal to show the United States it opposes terrorism, Palestinian sources said Monday.

Supporters of Abu Nidal, described by Washington as the "world's most wanted terrorist" were driven out of Rashidiyyeh refugee camp near the southern town of Tyre during weekend fighting in which three people were killed and 16 wounded.

Security sources said Arafat's loyalists provided arms and transportation for dissidents within Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council (FRC) in the fighting.

Palestinian sources said one of Arafat's motives was to show Washington he opposes terrorism following last month's seaborne raid on Israeli beaches.

"Arafat could not provide bet-

ter proof than serving a blow at Abu Nidal," one source said.

The FRC, which had about 800 guerrillas before last year's split in its ranks, also has a toehold in the Palestinian refugee camp of Ain al Hilweh near the South Lebanese port of Sidon.

Tension there was high Monday. Security sources said FRC guerrillas and men of Arafat's Fatah group were on full alert.

Libyan-backed Abu Nidal, blamed by the West for airport attacks at Rome and Vienna in 1985, broke with Arafat in 1973 and denounced him as a traitor to the Palestinian cause.

Palestinian sources said Fatah has about 12,000 men under arms in South Lebanon but Arafat could not order them to take a direct part in the fighting against Abu Nidal.

"It would have reflected nega-

tively on his image in the two refugee camps so instead he provided arms and finance to the dissidents in the FRC," one source said.

The United States is threatening to end its dialogue with the PLO unless it cuts off its funding to Abu Nidal.

Supporters of Abu Nidal, described by Washington as the "world's most wanted terrorist" were driven out of Rashidiyyeh refugee camp near the southern town of Tyre during weekend fighting in which three people were killed and 16 wounded.

Security sources said one of Arafat's motives was to show Washington he opposes terrorism following last month's seaborne raid on Israeli beaches.

"Arafat could not provide bet-

ter proof than serving a blow at Abu Nidal," one source said.

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Libyan-backed Abu Nidal, blamed by the West for

# Home News

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1990 3

## Indonesia invited to use Jordan's open export quota

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received in his office Monday the Indonesian Minister of Labour who arrived in Amman Sunday on a several-day official visit.

Prince Hassan and the visiting minister discussed scopes of cooperation between Jordan and Indonesia in the field of vocational training.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Tourism and Acting Minister of Labour Abdul Karim Al Kabariti.

Kabariti said after the meeting that the talks with the visiting minister centred on enhancing

cooperation between Jordan and Indonesia in labour and labour-related fields and the prospect of increasing the volume of trade.

Jordan asked the visiting minister to take into consideration utilising Jordan's distinguished and unique geographical position between the East and West and to consider the fact that Indonesia had exhausted its specified export quota to the West, particularly in textile industries, the minister said.

Jordan proposed that Indonesia participate in Jordanian industries to make use of Jordan's open quota, he added.

## ERC issues study on labour market

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Economic Research Centre (ERC) at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has just issued a detailed study on the present and future labour market situation in Jordan.

The study, which is contained in three volumes, tackles issues like arrival of non-Jordanian workers and emigration of skilled Jordanian workers to other countries in search of employment, vocational training, national policies concerning the local market, labour unions in the Kingdom and other related topics.

The first part of the study includes recommendations designed to help the concerned authorities to organise the labour market in Jordan.

The second part of the study covers forces that determine the demand and supply of workers from now until 1995 and various factors affecting the labour market.

The third part includes data, in tables of figures, about labour related matters in Jordan between 1968 and 1987.

The study provides ideas on ways to plan and prepare programmes for organising labour employment in Jordan.

The go-ahead for the publication of the study was given at a meeting held here last month and attended by an official from the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The meeting, attended by representatives of concerned ministries, reviewed the study and endorsed its publication, according to ERC Director Ahmad Qasem.

Dr. Qasem said that the study was useful to policy-makers and planners and focused light on social and economic prospects in employment and the labour market.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Queen Mother to patronise flower show

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) in Jordan is holding its 17th annual flower show at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on Wednesday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Zein the Queen Mother. Several embassies, hotels and airlines will participate in the show.

### University holds graduation ceremony

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 511 post-graduate students graduated Monday from the University of Jordan in a ceremony held under the royal patronage. Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, Minister of Education and Higher Education Mohammad Hamdan distributed diplomas to the graduates. The graduation ceremony was attended by several ministers, the chief judge, heads of the diplomatic corps in Amman and relatives of the graduates.

### Faqir returns after Baghdad meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ali Al Faqir returned home Monday after taking part in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) ministers of Awqaf conference and a conference on the public support to the Iraqi people. Faqir said in the ministers of Awqaf conference that a new mechanism for implementing the religious affairs agreement between the ACC member states was approved and several decisions were made to contribute to promoting the joint efforts between the Awqaf ministries in the ACC states. According to Faqir more than 700 Muslim researchers, of which about 70 are from Jordan, took part in the other conference to affirm Jordan's support to Iraq.

### House approves annulment of NMI law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament health and environmental safety committee approved in a meeting held Monday under the chairmanship of Deputy Ahmad Imrab the annulment of the National Medical Institution (NMI) law. In another development, the legal and the educational committees of the House held a joint meeting Monday to discuss the higher education law and the Jordanian universities law and decided to continue discussion on Tuesday in the presence of the minister of education and higher education and the presidents of the four Jordanian universities.

### ACC foreign ministry officials meet

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day meeting of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) foreign ministers' senior officials opened here Monday. The meeting is scheduled to discuss issues of common interest to ACC member states such as the Jewish immigration to Palestine, the campaign launched against Iraq and issues related to coordination of stands in international and regional conferences. The meeting will also deal with defining the frameworks and the means to support the candidates of the ACC states in the various regional and international committees.

### Yarmouk University opens exhibition

IRBID (Petra) — An exhibition of tricot and dress-making was opened Monday at Yarmouk University. The two-day exhibition includes clothes and knit-wear made by participants in a course organised by the university.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- \* Exhibition of paintings depicting the Jordanian environment by Adel Al Sharra, Mohammad Assad and Hani Khaza'leh at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- \* Exhibition entitled "La revolution: 200 ans apres" at the French Cultural Centre.
- \* Exhibition of Ottoman textiles at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- \* Exhibition of orientalist paintings by two German orientalists at the Goethe Institute — open 9-12 a.m. and 4-6 p.m.
- \* Exhibition of paintings by Rafiq Lishan at the Royal Cultural Centre from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

## Arabs faced with integration challenge — Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — Current international developments, the formation of economic and technological blocs, like those in Europe, and the European unity planned for 1992 face the Arab World with a challenge that can best be described as the "integration challenge." His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Monday.

Jordan asked the visiting minister to take into consideration utilising Jordan's distinguished and unique geographical position between the East and West and to consider the fact that Indonesia had exhausted its specified export quota to the West, particularly in textile industries, the minister said.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Tourism and Acting Minister of Labour Abdul Karim Al Kabariti.

Kabariti said after the meeting that the talks with the visiting minister centred on enhancing

cooperation between Jordan and Indonesia in labour and labour-related fields and the prospect of increasing the volume of trade.

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cooperation between Jordan and Indonesia in labour and labour-related fields and the prospect of increasing the volume of trade.

The symposium, organised by the Federation of Arab Producers of Pharmaceutical Products and Medical Appliances, is expected to review 12 working papers dealing with questions of production, raw materials, research programmes, marketing and cooperation among Arab countries in medicine-related fields.

Prince Hassan called for joint development and exchange of information and coordination of plans.

The present pharmaceutical production in the Arab countries, he said, meets only half of the needs of the Arab Nation, but Arab states have the potential to move ahead and meet all the requirements.

Prince Hassan criticised the Arab World's present poor allocation of funds for research and development and noted that it stands at the rate of \$2 for every citizen annually, compared to \$30, \$50, \$100 or \$200 per person in advanced nations.

"The Arab Pharmaceutical Industry can flourish because it has all the essential elements for that — a vast market, experience that can be drawn from foreign and local sources, skilled manpower and raw materials," the Prince said.

This means, he said, that Arab countries are still dependent on foreign sources for 66 per cent of their medical needs. He said that the CAEU strives to establish an Arab common market to increase inter-Arab cooperation in commerce, trade and industry, and to pave the way for full integration and unity.

Prince Hassan said that industries have no alternative but pooling their resources and efforts.

"The world is full of giant manufacturers and industries, which create rivalry and competition in world markets, tougher by the day," the minister said.

He said Jordan had embarked on meaningful cooperation in this respect with the other members of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC).

Adnan Sayed, who represented the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) at the symposium, told the meeting that the Arab World consumes a total of \$2.2 billion worth of medicine annually, but produces only 34 per cent of the products it consumes.

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## Jordan Times

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## Credibility starts at home

MANY important and relevant points were raised by His Majesty the King in his television interview with prominent journalists from the United Arab Emirates on Sunday. His pledge of no compromise over Arab territories and rights, though not new or surprising, should make history given the context and the timing in which it was said and reaffirmed. The King's analysis of the situation in the Middle East, in view of the rapidly changing regional and international developments, is worthy of study and serious thought in any effort made at understanding the present and the future in the area. His emphasis on his own perception and belief in being but a soldier in the fight against threats and dangers facing the Arab World, its identity and goals, does not come from a void, and those who are close to and know the King's thinking will one day tell how serious and sincere His Majesty has been about the role that he emphasised for himself.

The list of the important statements of policy and position that the King made is indeed long. One of them, however, stands out as extremely significant and is in fact too important to escape the minds of people anywhere, especially leaders and observers in the West. It is that point which the King stated calmly but clearly in answering a question. "Now they think of me as an extremist, after having always described me as a moderate," His Majesty said in an allusion to what some Western quarters say. "The fact of the matter is that I have always been a realist," the King went on to stress.

For those who understood what the words meant, well and good. The meaning is self-evident, and there is no need to recount for them the recent past. For those who did not, we plead with them to either think it possible they may be mistaken, or to forgo their conspiracy of silence, or to do both.

For all, a short lesson in the contemporary history of the Middle East might be in order. It was in no small measure due to King Hussein's realism, rather than moderation or extremism, that brought the Arab World round from the three "no's" of the Khartoum Summit in 1968 into adopting the Arab Fatah plan in 1982 to the PLO approval of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 in 1988. It was the King's vision and realism that played a crucial role in bringing the area close to an Arab-Israeli settlement every so often, and to an effective ceasefire between Iran and Iraq. It was not his moderation, realism or extremism that brought to Israel an extreme right-wing and ultra-religious government that wants no just and lasting peace or even compromise with its neighbours. Equally, it was not the King's moderation or extremism that has invited the problem of Jewish mass immigration into our area or the tension that was faked with Iraq and other countries over the issue of the Arab World's right to acquire science and technology and employ them for defensive purposes.

The simple truth is that Jordan and the King of Jordan have not changed enough to be accused of switching from moderation to extremism. What has changed is the reality of the situation in the area, and with it the realism of seeing these changes in their proper perspective.

For those who do not want to call a spade a spade, King Hussein's and Jordan's message is loud and clear: victimisation of others is not a solution; look closer at facts on the ground; credibility starts at home gentlemen.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN Arabic dailies Monday commented on His Majesty King Hussein's statements in a televised interview transmitted Sunday evening in which he tackled all questions of common concern to the Arabs.

AL RA'I echoed the King's words that Jordan was shoudering serious responsibilities and will continue to do so backed by the Arab states and their assistance to the Kingdom. It said that support for Jordan at this critical time was a manifestation of pan-Arab and national responsibility, and confronting the challenges with courage was a duty which should be shouldered by the Arab countries at large. The King reminded the Arabs that Jordan has been guarding the longest confrontation line with the Zionist enemy and has been relentlessly working and striving to defend the nation and not only Jordanian territory, the paper said. The King had expressed the view that the Arab countries would not leave the Kingdom to face the whole challenge and shoulder the whole burden by itself. Al Ra'i said.

A COLUMNIST in Al Ra'i called on the concerned authorities to launch a national campaign to save water because it is so precious for the Kingdom. Tareq Masarweh said unless all and every citizen in Jordan took part in efforts to save water the ever increasing population of the Kingdom could be faced with the possibility of no water at all in the next century. It is not enough for the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to offer advice to the public about the need to save water but monitoring and controlling the situation is a must under the present circumstances, the writer said. He criticised those people living in western Amman who excessively consume water for their gardens and their swimming pools and urged all households to build water wells to collect rain water that can augment the country's meagre water resources. The writer noted that in New York and London and all European cities local authorities strictly control water consumption although their countries receive continuous rainfall. Masarweh suggested that stricter control be applied in Jordan, which receives poor rainfall every year.

C.D. Falkowski  
Head of the EC Delegation in Amman

## Sudan — opposition on all fronts

DISCONTENT has continued in tandem with further clampdowns by the military government. Following the April execution of 28 army officers for participating in the alleged coup attempt, a further 24 officers, almost all of senior rank, were sentenced on May 20. Gaol terms ranged from life to two years, with one acquittal and one dismissal from the armed forces. This has done nothing to win hearts in the army, on which the Revolutionary Command Council's survival depends.

There are indications, in fact,

of serious discontent in the armed forces, especially in the western region of Darfur, where Chadian forces have been pursuing their domestic quarrels at the expense of local

people and with enthusiastic Libyan participation. It has now emerged that, in the first half of May, President Habre's troops invaded the hospitals at Kutum and, reports say, the regional capital of El Fasher, to rescue wounded comrades. This in turn followed their burning of 18 Sudanese villages of the cross-border Zaghawa ethnic group, the tribe of Chadian rebel leader Idriss Deby. Zaghawa have been allied with Arab tribes against the Fur, in which hundreds of people, mainly Fur, have died in the past year and particularly since the conflict became intense in late March.

The Chadian army is therefore not entirely unwelcome in Darfur. Although the Khartoum government is allied with

Tripoli against Ndjamena, Darfur governor Tijani Adam and his military chief (who, unlike the powers in Khartoum are not Islamic fundamentalists) are steering a careful course through the Darfur minefield which avoids direct confrontation with Chad.

Opposition has also continued by more peaceful means, with demonstrations continuing in Khartoum and Omdurman. The government supplied vehicle for this protest is the absence of water and electricity at the hottest time of the year.

Khartoum recently suffered record shade temperatures of over 50 degrees centigrade. The RCC has set some store by trying to demonstrate its efficiency in providing public services. Train services, never impressive, have been devastated by a strike by railway workers in the rail capital, Atbara. As MEI went to press, this was entering its fifth week. Rail

unions are historically the heart of workers' militancy, a fact tacitly acknowledged by the RCC's hesitant response. After the first week of strike action and RCC inaction, the government issued an ultimatum that the railmen should go back to work after a further week. The week passed. Three weeks later, the RCC was still undecided on what to do, a fact that has not gone unnoticed by the wider public.

Meanwhile, RCC attempts to create an alternative to the politically active professional unions have been rebuffed. In the third week of March, the government backed lawyers' "steering committee" delegation received a frosty welcome at the Arab Lawyers' Union conference in Algiers. The Cairo based Union has been strong in its condemnation of the RCC's human rights practices. At the conference, the steering committee launched a searing attack on Egyptian lawyers. On its way back to Sudan, the committee managed to get into a brawl at Cairo airport, which led to the temporary detention of some of the lawyers. Meanwhile, in Amman, the Arab Doctors' Union general meeting refused to accept the RCC doctors' "steering committee" and said it would recognise only representatives of the Sudanese Medical Association. Along with the other professional and trades unions, the Association is now banned in Sudan — Middle East International.

## Romania appears set for limited democracy

By John Rogers  
Reuter

BUCHAREST — Six months after Romanians ousted the world by overthrowing a Stalinist dictator, they have got the sort of democracy most of them appear to want — one in which tolerance of opposition is restricted.

The opposition is cowed and questions the future after miners, fanatical supporters of President Ion Iliescu, were able to rampage through Bucharest in search of anti-government rioters.

The three days of violence "has upset and could upset the future of our democracy," said opposition Liberal Party leader Radu Campeanu, surfacing from hiding.

The spirit of the young democracy braced when last December's revolution overthrew Communist ruler Nicolae Ceausescu has taken a battering.

Iliescu and his government rekindled opposition fears of authoritarian tactics by allowing unfettered violence by their own supporters in response to attacks on government targets.

Prime Minister Petre Roman said after the crackdown: "Nothing has changed with us as far as democratic liberty and the presence of the opposition is concerned."

From now on, it appears, opposition will be welcomed only in parliament, where Iliescu's National Salvation Front won a two-third majority in elections last month, not on the streets and only within acceptable limits in the press.

"We had wanted to build up a constructive opposition, but now I think there is little hope left for that," said deputy Calin Tariceanu, standing in the debris of Liberal Party headquarters, sacked by gangs of club-wielding miners.

Thousands of miners supporting Iliescu rushed to Bucharest by train when he appealed for help after government opponents set fire to the Interior Ministry and police headquarters and invaded the state television station last Wednesday.

The government accused the police of weakness in tackling the anti-government riots, said by Iliescu to be part of a well-organised fascist coup attempt. The interior minister was dismissed.

The miners ransacked

Bucharest University and buildings associated with the opposition. Hundreds of people beaten up in the streets as they hunted down suspected opponents of Iliescu and the front.

Although Roman denied the government called the miners in, the scale and efficiency of their operation could have been achieved only with official organisation.

Iliescu told the miners to be the "guardians" of the sensitive university square area, focal point of a seven-week anti-front demonstration. The anti-government riots erupted after police dispersed the protesters before dawn Wednesday.

The miners careered around Bucharest in trucks and buses, had no trouble pinpointing buildings to attack, were fed and watered by the government and went home glowing with praise from Iliescu for a job well done.

Their rampage intimidated opponents of the front and the government came under fire in the West, jeopardising vital economic aid, for using methods familiar under Ceausescu.

But many people, especially the workers who voted Iliescu into office with a crushing 85 per cent of the vote in last month's presidential election, appeared to welcome the rout of the opposition.

Columns of demonstrators shouting "hail to the miners" marched through the streets. People eagerly denounced from critics to the miners.

The violence underscored a class divide in Romanian society between workers and intellectuals, many of whom supported opposition parties.

After attacks on the independent newspaper Romania Libera, critical of the front, writers and journalists said the freedom of the press was threatened. Culture ministry staff issued a protest against signs of an anti-intellectual witchhunt.

The front assumed power during the December revolution in what opponents branded a coup. It later turned itself into a political party to contest the elections and won power handsomely through the ballot box.

Critics claim the presence of many former communists, including Iliescu, in the leadership made it the heir to the Communist Party's authoritarian style and last week's violence has added weight to their charges.

## Liberian enemies to talk again, but peace prospects slim

By Michael Roddy  
Reuter

FREETOWN — Negotiators for Liberian President Samuel Doe and National Patriotic Front rebels fighting to overthrow him agreed to meet again this week, but achieved little more during five days of talks in Freetown, capital of neighbouring Sierra Leone.

In a five-paragraph statement — Saturday, they said Doe's army and the rebels would "exercise self-restraint" in military and verbal attacks.

This was far short of the ceasefire called for by mediators from the Liberian council of churches in a three-point peace programme.

As the talks recessed and the negotiators headed home for consultations, the two sides seemed as far apart as ever on key issues in what has degenerated into one of Africa's most brutal tribal feuds for years.

"It's not peace" said a Western diplomat, adding that the only substantive agreement apart from planning to meet again was to allow delivery of relief supplies to the thousands of homeless trapped on both sides of the front line.

After talking for some 50 hours in a windowless conference room in the U.S. embassy in this rundown former British colonial capital, the two sides were nowhere near compromise on a demand by rebel leader Charles Taylor, a former Doe associate who fled the country to escape embezzlement charges, that Doe resign.

"The rebels kept saying Doe must go, Doe must go," said a source familiar with the proceedings.

"They (the government side) could not agree to talk about the basic demand," a rebel sympathiser commented.

Doe, a former army master sergeant who seized power in a bloody 1980 coup, has said he will not run for re-election next year but adamantly refuses to resign beforehand.

The rebels, who started their campaign to oust Doe by invading the far northeastern corner of the country in December with about 150 men, feel they have gained the upper hand militarily.

They have fought their way to within 30 to 50 kilometres of the capital, Monrovia, and now claim to have a force of 14,000. Their ranks were swollen by Gio and Mano tribesmen from northeastern Nimba county who were victims of brutal government reprisals against civilians suspected of sympathising with them.

The Patriotic Front is also having trouble keeping young, over-age troops in line. There have been many reports of rebels looting captured towns and numerous eyewitness accounts of rebel fighters taking revenge by killing pro-Doe Krahn and Mandingo tribesmen.

If they delay their assault on the capital too long, the rebels risk getting bogged down in West Africa's answer to the "Russian winter" — the three-month rainy season, when unpaved roads become impassable and killer malaria strikes.

"He thinks he was bad, wait until he sees the 1990 edition," a diplomat commented.

Despite current bad blood between Doe and the United States, there is little dispute that Washington helped consolidate Doe in power and could help remove him if it so desired.

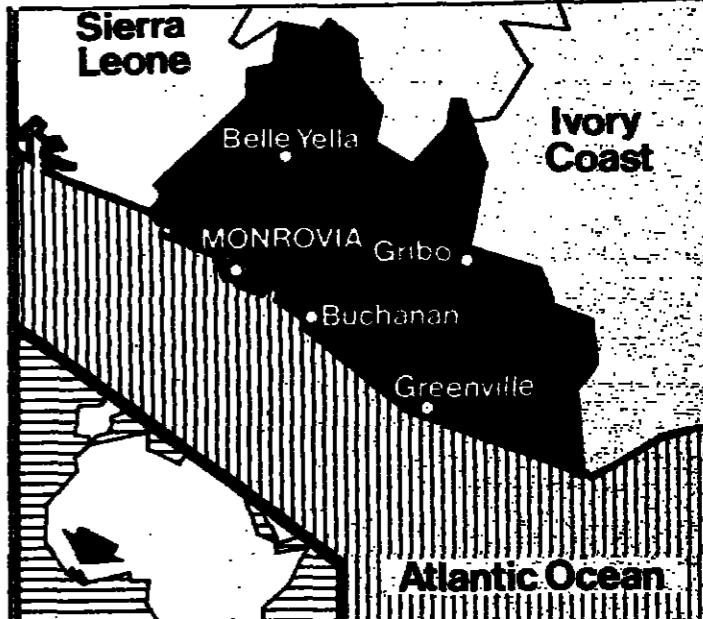
Many Liberians are still outraged by 1985 elections in which widespread ballot fraud was evident, but which the United States endorsed, giving Doe the surface respectability of having been elected to office.

In addition to providing the U.S. embassy in Freetown for the first round of the peace talks, the United States has a six-ship task force carrying 2,000 marines in the Atlantic off Liberia, ostensibly to assist in evacuation of remaining U.S. and selected European civilians if that becomes necessary.

Many Liberians and diplomats in Monrovia think the force is excessive for a simple evacuation.

U.S. officials say there are no plans to intervene militarily or to remove Doe from the scene, but what the United States calls its "facilitator" role could go beyond providing a conference centre and secretarial services, a diplomat said.

He noted that Washington in the past has "facilitated" the departures of strongmen it originally backed, such as Ferdinand Marcos from the Philippines and Jean-Claude Duvalier from Haiti, after they outlived their usefulness.



Western diplomat said.

Doe, with two-thirds of his country, including key economic areas, in rebel hands, feels betrayed by the United States, the main power broker and aid donor to the country founded in 1847 by freed American slaves.

In recent interviews, Doe has been highly critical of Washington and particularly of its former ambassador in Monrovia, James Bishop, accused by many Liberians of complicity with the rebels.

In remarks to the New York Times last week, Doe reacted strongly to criticism in a U.S. government report of his country's human rights record.

"If he thinks that was bad, wait until he sees the 1990 edition," a diplomat commented.

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## Mutt'n Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



OPINION & ANALYSIS

## Law on refrigerated trucks may put exports on ice

By Ica Wahrheit  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** — A recent government decision to ban foreign-registered refrigerated trucks from carrying Jordanian produce without prior approval might negatively affect the Kingdom's much-needed agricultural exports, according to experts and industry sources.

The decision, which took effect May 25, affects only those countries which have similar laws and implicitly Jordan, according to Minister of Transport Ibrahim Ayyoub, however, exporters doubt whether Jordan does have enough well-equipped vehicles to fill the gap.

Jordanian truckowners have welcomed the decision. "The law is beneficial to us," said Ibrahim Al Sheikh, owner of a trucking company. "We were always in competition with the foreign trucking companies."

The ministry's restrictive move comes at a time when Jordanian economists as well as foreign experts are calling for increased attention to various means to expand the Kingdom's exports.

The main questions asked by experts and consultants are:

Are Jordanian trucks technically fit or numerically sufficient to carry the burden alone?

Is it feasible or economically advantageous to have trucks make half of their journey unladen (since they cannot expect return cargo from Europe)?

According to Agricultural Marketing Organisation (AMO) post-harvest specialist in Jordan Yilmaz Ilker, "If the

ministry doesn't allow foreign trucks to pick up load in Jordan while they are in the country, the impact on the Jordanian exporters will be extremely severe."

He said AMO was trying to promote land transport of Jordanian products by making use of any trucking company without distinguishing between Jordanian and foreign-registered vehicles since waiting for Jordanian trucks might mean wasting precious time during the height of the season as well as exposing the produce of perishability.

Two trial shipments in March this year proved that most of perishable produce could be sent to European Community (EC) countries from Jordan by land, Ilker said. The two shipments — one to Stuttgart, West Germany, the other to Brussels, Belgium — had an excellent overtura, according to the AMO official.

The increased focus on land transport to help Jordan's exports was warranted by high costs of air freight and loose schedules of aircraft, according to Ilker.

He cited some of the reasons:

Jordanian trucks do not have suspension air cushions on their chassis, but leaf suspension which causes vibrations.

"This is not proper for perishable, delicate commodities," Ilker said.

Jordanian trucks, like all

public transport vehicles on international trips, have to be internationally insured. Some of the Kingdom's vehicles are covered by international insurance but others are not, and the expense of acquiring coverage may limit the number of vehicles legible for transport of produce to international markets.

Rough estimates say Jordan could annually export produce

worth as much as \$100 million to the EC countries in five years time, according to the consultant. This may be a "drop in the bucket" for the Europeans but it means badly needed foreign currency for Jordan. Even more so when compared with the profits made from Jordan's exports to the Gulf states where the Kingdom made a profit of JD 25 million to JD 30 million with a total export volume of 527,000 tonnes during 1989.

The process of exports to EC countries — starting with harvesting and packing to loading and delivering at the destination — takes six to seven days if transported by land, according to Ilker.

However, if foreign trucks

are not allowed to pick up Jordanian cargo for Europe, efforts aimed at increasing the Kingdom's exports to EC could be dealt a serious blow not only because of the elimination of free market opportunities but also because of several technical reasons related to Jordanian vehicles, he said.

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is possible to dispatch these empty trucks (from the neighbouring countries) to Jordan if needed," Ilker said. "It is beneficial for them to pick up fresh produce going back. It is a good incentive," he added.

Last but not the least,

Jordanian shippers are captions of, if not totally dislodge, to use Jordanian trucks because of the above problems. They prefer to use international trucking companies whose

trucks have air-cushioned suspension, are insured and whose drivers know the roads.

Another problem Ilker pointed to was problems faced by Jordanian truckers on the Syrian border. "The customs officials create many problems for Jordanian truckers; they check their trucks thoroughly, this is time consuming and time is valuable when you carry perishable goods," he said.

Ilker said that so far no

regular shipment of fresh produce from Jordan to Europe has taken place. If it is to become regular, and Jordan was able to prove itself interested in and interesting to European markets (to which it was exposed in February during a West German "Green Week" in Berlin with great success), then using only Jordanian trucks will pose problems "if not simply make it impossible," according to Ilker.

Asked what solutions are envisaged, Ilker said that foreign trucking companies would do very well in this case. He gave the example of "Hungaria Cannon" trucks "which come to the Middle East at a rate of 30 per month."

"Our drivers do know the roads," he insisted. "They can guide themselves with maps.

The cars are modern; we re-

lease them annually."

"We are insured by the Arab International Insurance Company," he replied to a question on the need international insurance for public transport vehicles. "For Europe we only

need a 'green card,'" he said.

Muffle said he expected Jordanian truckers to begin regular trips to Europe by November this year.

What about back-haul?

"This year's export is low,"

Muffle said. "From Iraq we come back loaded. In Europe we work on schedules. Unless you tell them to prepare goods for you at a certain date, there's no way for us to have cargo on way back," Muffle said.

Another problem the truckers might face in Europe, according to Muffle, is created by the nature of the produce, which in turn, would affect the cost. European laws allow 16 tonnes to be carried by truck. If the produce is heavy and can be properly packed in crates (tomatoes, for example) the expenses are lower because the truck would then be able to carry as much as 16 to 19 tonnes. If, by contrast, the produce is light (green pepper or squash), the cost is higher, according to Muffle.

Nabil Al Rajabi, another refrigerated trucks owner, mentioned other drawbacks. "In Europe our trucks violate the law that allows only 20-wheel trucks on the road. Our trucks have 24 wheels."

"Export to the Gulf is all right," he said. "Probably to Europe we would work but with losses."

## First cases to go on trial

(Continued from page 1)

"All of them appear to have taken part in the attacks spontaneously," said the source, speaking on condition of anonymity. Charged expected to be levelled against them include assaulting policemen, preventing security forces from carrying out their duty, attacking and damaging public property and resisting arrest, he added.

The authorities, however, are continuing investigations into possibilities that "organised groups were involved in instigating the violence," he said.

According to legal sources, each case will be tried separately and perhaps by different courts depending on the site of the security violations involved.

The police source said at least

some of the suspects were held in connection with attacks on breweries and restaurants in the Zarqa-Russeifa area. Others were arrested from the Beqaa and Windat refugee camps, he added.

He declined to give the names of the suspects who range in age between 18 and 32 years, in accordance with Jordanian law which stipulates that names of suspects are not supposed to be published prior to their conviction or acquittal by a court of law.

Other sources have said that underground groups whom they did not identify had exploited the situation and incited people to

violence. "By all accounts, the incidents started out as peaceful protest rallies, which are allowed under the law, but were manipulated by some elements and led to violence," according to a senior Public Security Department (PSD) official.

Residents of the Hittin camp have said that a clandestine group calling itself "Islamic Liberation Party" appeared to have encouraged assaults on public property in the area on the night of May 22, when several restaurants serving alcohol were attacked and one of them was burned down.

The hitherto unheard party is a staunch advocate of strict enforcement of Islamic Sharia laws and is known to argue in favour of violent means to achieve their objective.

## Five held

(Continued from page 1)

nic Jihad was suspected of smuggling large quantities of arms and ammunition into Jordan.

Officials have accused the group of being involved in several infiltration attempts across the ceasefire line, according to AP.

Islamic Jihad is a small faction and it is not directly linked to the Islamic Jihad group of Iranian-backed fundamentalists holding Western hostages in Lebanon.

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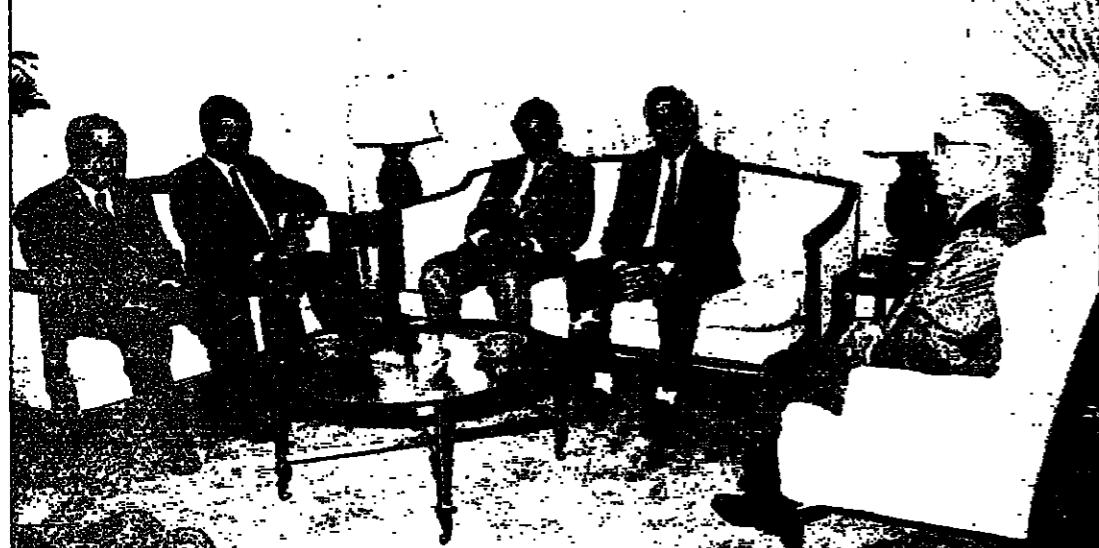
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JORDAN MARKET PLACE



**KING MEETS ACC MINISTERS:** His Majesty King Hussein Monday meets with the energy ministers of the four Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) member countries. (From left to right) ACC Secretary-General Hilmil Nammar, Jordan's Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Thabet Al Taber also attended the meeting (Petra photo)

Accord paves way for exchange and production of generation, distribution equipment, spares

## ACC moves towards self-reliance in power

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — The four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) Monday took a major step towards achieving self-reliance in the field of power generation and distribution by agreeing to explore possibilities of setting up industries to manufacture equipment and spare parts and increase exchange of expertise.

The agreement, initialised Monday by the concerned ministers and officials from Egypt, Iraq, Yemen and Jordan — the founding members of the ACC — paves the way for identifying the types and nature of power-generation and transmission equipment and spare parts manufactured in the four countries with a view to entering barter deals wherever possible and setting up new industries.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Thabet Al Taber, who presided over a two-day meeting of the ACC ministers and officials in Amman which culminated in the agreement, said the accord was very significant and important in that it initiates moves towards self-reliance in energy and power — "the most important elements in economic development."

The ACC countries, the minister said, aim to eliminate imports of power-generation and transmission equipment and spare parts as much as possible.

Jordan produces switch boards and transformer substations as well as electric poles in addition to several types of spares for transmission and distribution equipment.

According to Egypt's Minister of Energy Maher Abaza, the four ACC countries import power equipment and spare parts to the tune of a total of about \$300 million every year. Egypt can meet half of the ACC countries' needs for spare parts for power stations, transformer sub-stations, distributors and transformers. The other half of the needs, Abaza said, could be met

through existing industries or establishing new ones in Jordan, Iraq and Yemen.

In addition, Abaza told the Jordan Times, exchange of expertise among the four could significantly contribute to achieving further self-reliance in the field of power-generation and transmission. "Today's agreement is one of the most important agreements that the ACC countries ever entered into," he said.

Iraq, — which, according to an embassy spokesman, is totally self-sufficient in its requirements of power generators, transmission equipment and spare parts — sees the agreement as setting the stage for "further fruitful cooperation among ACC countries," said Ahmad Mobsen Alwan, under-secretary of Iraq's Ministry of Military Industry and Development who headed his country's delegation at the Amman meeting. "It is a very successful agreement and there were no technical hitches at all in reaching it," Alwan told the Jordan Times.

He also noted that the conference discussed interconnections of the national power grids of Jordan, Egypt and Iraq as well as wider plans to include Syria and Turkey in the linkage.

The Iraqi official pointed out that Jordan, Iraq and Egypt had overcapacity in power generation and this could be very useful for each other to step in to help whenever the need arose.

Abaza explained that "the peakload hours (of power requirements) of the three countries are different in terms of timing and therefore each can help the other whenever needed."

According to a conference paper, the broader linkage among Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt could result in a total saving of about \$200 million in operational cost and improved system reliability. Envisaged project plans indicate that the linkage among the five countries could be completed by 1992/1993. Jordan, which already has an inter-

connection with the national power grid of Syria, has already started a project to link the Kingdom's grid with that of Egypt across the Red Sea.

The agreement initialled Monday is the 25th accord on cooperation among the ACC members, said Hilmil Nammar, secretary-general of the Amman-based council, which was set up in February last year. The accord will be presented to the prime ministers of the council for onward submission to the ACC heads of state who are scheduled to meet in Baghdad in October this year, Nammar told the Jordan Times.

"The agreement, the first of its kind among the ACC members, will go a long way in serving the objectives of economic integration among the four countries," said Nammar.

Abdul Wahab Mahmoud, the Yemeni minister of energy and water, echoed the same sentiment.

The status of Yemen in meeting its needs of electrical equipment has been changed with last month's merger between North and South Yemen, and no generalisation could be immediately available.

The agreement also provides for cooperation among the four ACC countries on:

- Developing a comprehensive data base for the energy and electricity sectors;
- Linking the computer and information systems in energy and electricity utilities;
- Exchange of expertise in planning, construction, operation, monitoring and control of power systems, power plant management and computer maintenance as well as load management and conservation of energy;
- Unification of specifications and standards of electrical products;

- Joint studies in exploiting renewable energy sources such as wind and solar energy and oil shale;
- Cooperation in training and improving technical skills of personnel in the energy and electricity sectors.

Kuwait cuts oil output, UAE fails to follow suit

## Boussena warns OPEC of serious oil price slide

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) President Sadek Boussena has warned the cartel that oil prices will collapse if the organisation's members do not adhere to a production cutback agreement, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

The oil industry newsletter, published in Nicosia, said that Boussena stressed in a June 11 letter to OPEC's 13 members that if current over-production was not curbed, "things may soon get out of control."

Boussena, Algeria's mines minister, stressed that the current price slide stemming from over-production could lead "to a serious price collapse akin to the one experienced in 1986, with its full consequences on member countries' revenues and economic prospects."

Oil prices nosedived to below \$10 a barrel in 1986, causing major economic convulsions for OPEC states.

OPEC seeks to maintain current prices at around \$18 a barrel. Current prices are around \$15 a barrel.

OPEC members agreed in Geneva May 2 to trim production to 22.1-22.6 million barrels a day from the April level of 23.98 million barrels a day, far in excess of the ceiling agreed in December.

But overall OPEC production last month was estimated at 23.68 million barrels a day because several states were continuing to produce well above their quotas.

MEES quoted Boussena as saying in his letter that "the main driving factor" behind the recent downturn in prices "is undoubtedly the deep-rooted feeling of the market that the agreement reached in Geneva is not being implemented by OPEC."

He said that this "is fuelling the extreme downward pressure on prices" now substantiated by the publication of the major secondary sources' figures on OPEC production for May ... thus highlighting the fact that reduction pledges have not been effectively implemented, at least to the ex-

tent necessary for the market to build confidence in the agreement."

### Out of control

He cautioned that if action was not taken swiftly to reduce production "things may soon get out of control with all the damaging consequences on OPEC cohesion and credibility and our member countries' ability to continue working together for the benefit of all."

Boussena concluded that "as soon as clear signals of effective full implementation are given to the market, the present downward pressure on prices will ease, thus allowing OPEC not only to take advantage of the expected increase in demand, but to tackle and solve the outstanding problems we still have in a more satisfactory manner" at OPEC's next ministerial meeting in July.

MEES said that Boussena plans to visit all OPEC members soon to take soundings on the prospect of working out a durable agreement on production and prices at the July conference.

The weekly newsletter noted that despite "considerable dispute" in OPEC about the production violations, there was no chance of an emergency OPEC meeting before the scheduled July 25 conference in Geneva.

The survey reported last week that despite the over-production in May, output was expected to drop considerably in June.

### Kuwait cuts output

Kuwait, one of OPEC's main quota-busters, has started cutting oil output but the United Arab Emirates, another over-producer, has failed to follow suit, officials and oil industry executives said Monday.

Traders were divided on whether Kuwait was responding to political pressures or a fall in world demand.

Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh criticised both countries Sunday for breaking OPEC's May 3 pact to cut total output by around six per cent to

reverse a 30 per cent slide in prices this year.

Kuwaiti officials said recently that June output would be close to the 1.5 million barrels per day (bpd) allocated by OPEC.

But most Kuwait-based traders estimated the cut during the second half of this month at around 200,000 bpd, down from nearly 1.9 million in May but still well above its quota.

One Japanese oil industry executive put output at around 1.6 million "or a little bit less."

A senior Gulf Arab oil official close to Kuwaiti policy-makers confirmed there had been a cut, especially in the second half of June.

"I believe 1.6 (million) will be achieved in July rather than in June," he told Reuters in Nicosia by telephone.

Reliable figures on Kuwait, which owns a vast marketing and distribution network in Europe and elsewhere, are hard to get.

Kuwait has traditionally pegged its output to that of the UAE. They each own nearly 100 billion barrels of proven oil reserves and their population figures are almost the same — 1.7 million and 1.6 million respectively.

The traders estimated that the UAE's June output remained unchanged from its May level of around 2.05 million.

UAE Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba last week renewed pledges to cut by 200,000 bpd to 1.9 million.

The only cut we know of is 50,000 bpd," he added.

Traders were split on whether the Kuwaiti cut reflected a political decision or a response to the weak market.

"I suspect that it is caused by the market situation, so far I don't believe they have intentionally cut back," the Japanese source told Reuters.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY JUNE 19, 1990

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation  
GENERAL TENDENCIES: A really good day to go right after what you really want to get settled and squared away. Don't get bogged down with a lot of minor details that are better put on hold for now.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19)

Early contact with the most influential persons with whom you have or can obtain any contact in the outside world and let them know your ambitions.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20)

Be wide awake to modern ways to effectuate your practical goals and seek out experts with different experiences from your who can assist you.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21)

Now you have a fine day to talk over with any businessmen, bankers, etc. what your biggest vision for future success is and get their assistance.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21)

Put aside your sensitivity and be very objective with a worldly minded highly placed person who can give you the backing you want.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21)

You like to think in policy terms and solve any problems in this manner but today its necessary to get into the nitty gritty of actual work.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22)

Consider your particular

talented gifts and just what can be done to make them operate so that you get rich rewards of a mundane nature from them.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22)

You can do something that will enhance the value of your home so make sure you get into the various improvements you can make, consider all angles.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21)

Whatever you do of a business nature in everyday dealings can now be put on a much better basis considering all aspects to improve.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21)

Money often slips through your fingers but this is a day when you will be able to tighten any loopholes and have more money for the future.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20)

Now you can put into motion those personal decisions which will give you more a feeling of security and having a sound basic to life.

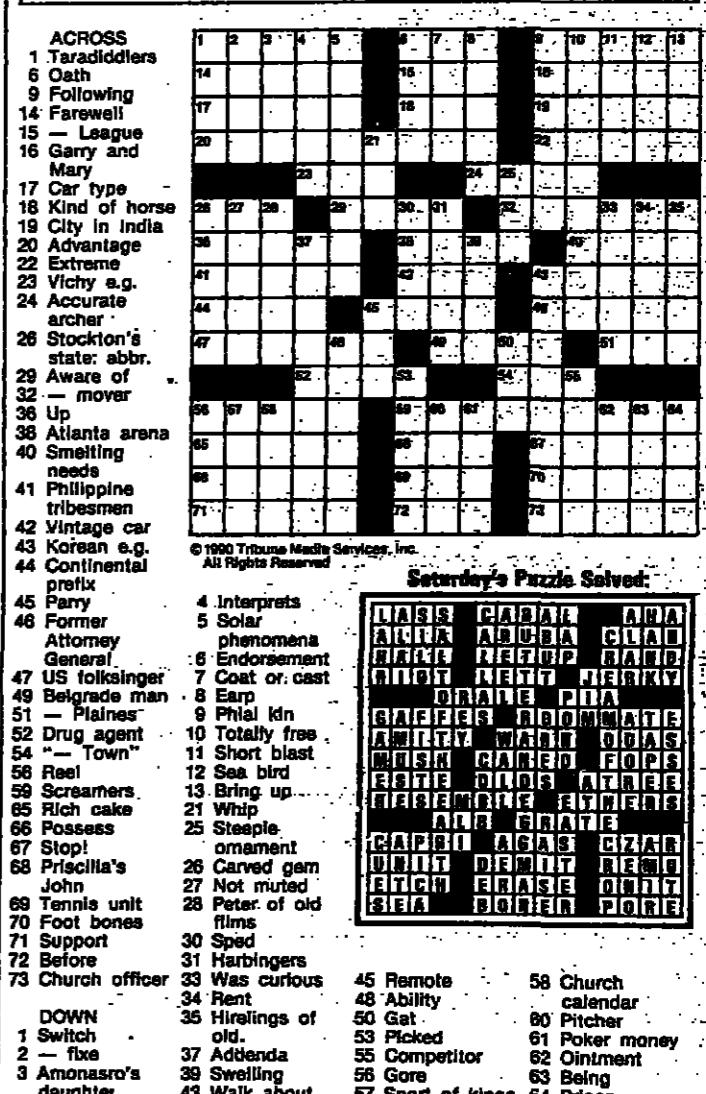
AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19)

You are usually filled with all sorts of ideas but today its the performance that counts and especially that of a foundational nature.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20)

Depend upon a long time and serious minded friend to let you know what that person feels you can do to get more of your intimate sins.

THE Daily Crossword by Donald Gross



## Egypt hikes sugar price

CAIRO (R) — Egypt, working to forge an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on economic reform, hiked the price of domestic sugar Monday 60 per cent, local newspapers said.

It was the latest in a series of price increases affecting most basic consumer commodities, and Western diplomats said the move risked the wrath of the nation's poor.

Sugar will be sold in state-owned cooperatives at 1.60 pounds (\$0.60) per kilogramme (2.2 pounds) compared to the previous 1.00 pound (\$0.37).

Most Egyptians will still be able to buy 750 grammes of sugar a month for 10 piasters (\$0.04) under a government rationing system.

The government is negotiating with a five-man IMF team in Cairo and hopes to have an agreement on reforms in place by the end of the month. An accord would open the way for Egypt to reschedule part of its \$5 billion foreign debt.

The IMF has been asking Egypt to reduce its budget deficit, reform its currency exchange and interest rate structures and place more emphasis on the private sector.

Last month the government raised the price of domestic cooking gas by about 130 per cent, locally-produced cigarettes by 20 per cent, wheat, flour and rice by 10 to 100 per cent and petrol and kerosene by 40 to 60 per cent.

An increase in electricity of around 40 per cent is widely expected to take effect July 1.

People wanting sugar have had to queue at cooperatives for hours when it was offered for sale once or twice a month at the 1.00 pound price. Sales were often limited to one or two kilogrammes per person.

Mexico's decision appears to have caused resentment among some of its southern neighbours, who see the country turning its back on Latin America, although there is recognition the Mexicans are acting in their best interests.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

		Monday, June 18, 1990		Central Bank official rates	
		Buy	Sell	French franc	117.7 118.4
U.S. dollar		668.0	672.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	433.5 436.1
Pound Sterling		1139.6	1146.4	Dutch guilder	351.8 353.9
Deutschmark		396.6	398.4	Swedish krona	109.6 110.3
Swiss franc		467.5	470.3	Italian lire (for 100)	54.0 54.3
				Belgian franc	191.8 193.0

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.7075/85	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar</td

# Sports

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1990 7

## BASEBALL STANDINGS

NEW YORK (R) — Following are the results of major league baseball games played Sunday:

### American League

Toronto Blue Jays	8	New York Yankees	1
Boston Red Sox	6	Baltimore Orioles	5
Cleveland Indians	12	Milwaukee Brewers	4
California Angels	7	Detroit Tigers	3
Minnesota Twins	4	Kansas City Royals	1
Oakland Athletics	5	Chicago White Sox	2
Seattle Mariners	6	Texas Rangers	3

### National League

New York Mets	4	Pittsburgh Pirates	3
Cincinnati Reds	7	Houston Astros	1
St. Louis Cardinals	7	Montreal Expos	1
San Francisco Giants	9	Atlanta Braves	7
Los Angeles Dodgers	6	San Diego Padres	3
Chicago Cubs	5	Philadelphia Phillies	3

Following are the major league baseball standings after games played Sunday:

### American League East Division

	Winning	Games	back
Winnings	Losses	percentage	
Toronto Blue Jays	38	.585	—
Boston Red Sox	35	.565	1½
Detroit Tigers	31	.477	7
Milwaukee Brewers	29	.475	7
Cleveland Indians	29	.475	7
Baltimore Orioles	29	.460	8
New York Yankees	21	.350	14½

### West Division

	Winning	Games	back
Winning	Losses	percentage	
Oakland Athletics	42	.677	—
Chicago White Sox	37	.617	4
California Angels	32	.500	11
Minnesota Twins	31	.500	11
Seattle Mariners	32	.485	12
Texas Rangers	27	.422	16
Kansas City Royals	25	.410	16½

### National League East Division

	Winning	Games	back
Winning	Losses	percentage	
Pittsburgh	38	.613	—
Montreal Expos	36	.563	3
New York Mets	31	.472	6
Philadelphia Phillies	32	.516	6
St. Louis Cardinals	27	.422	12
Chicago Cubs	27	.415	12½

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF  
BY TAYNAH HIRSCH  
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#### CONTROL YOURSELF

Both vulnerable, South deals. North: ♦ Q 8  
♦ 10 8 5  
♦ A K 8 6  
♦ J 6 5 3  
WEST: ♦ 7 6 4 2  
♦ 9 3  
♦ K Q 9 4  
♦ J 7 2  
EAST: ♦ 10 9 4  
♦ K 7  
♦ Q 10 9  
♦ Q 7  
♦ Q 5 3  
♦ A 8 4 2  
The bidding:  
South: West: North: East:  
1-6: Pass 1 NT: Pass  
Pass: 3: Pass  
4: Pass: Pass: Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♦

To draw trumps, or not to draw? This vexing question has been at the root of many a bridge problem. Even seemingly impenetrable holdings can fall under a forcing defense if declarer mistakes the hand.

North-South bid well to their four-spade contract. North has a maximum no trump response and since South's spade rebid in this se-

quence guarantees a six-card suit. North judged his hand worth a raise. South had just enough to accept.

West led the king of hearts and confirmed the suit, declarer ruffing. Next came two rounds of trumps and it was only when East discarded on the second that declarer became aware of the predicament.

South tried ace and another club, but West won and reverted to a heart, forcing declarer's last trump. Nine tricks were all South could garner.

Had declarer been alive to the possibility of the 4-1 split he could have found a simple counter. Instead of drawing trumps at trick three declarer should have played ace and another club immediately. The best the defenders can do is to force another ruff by continuing hearts. Declarer can accept the ruff and concede another club, driving out the last of the defenders' clubs. Should the defenders persist with a fourth heart, declarer can ruff in dummy, preserving his trump length. All that remains is to draw all the trumps and claim 10 tricks.

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## Bulgarian Socialists achieve parliament majority — premier

SOFIA (R) — Bulgaria's former Communist Party has achieved a majority in the new National Assembly after Sunday's run-off elections with 211 seats secured so far. Prime Minister Andrei Lukyanov said Monday.

"This is the first time in history that a Socialist Party (BSP) of our citizens won in a fair and free election," an exuberant Lukyanov told reporters.

Lukyanov, a 51-year-old economist credited with reshaping the former Communist Party under its new banner as the Bulgarian Socialist Party, was among former Communist candidates to win his constituency seat on Sunday's run-off.

The Central Electoral Commission confirmed the Socialists were

leading with 211 seats in the 400-member parliament, while the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) had 132.

Run-offs were held Sunday in 81 constituencies where no candidate achieved more than 50 per cent of the vote in the first round. Results from 14 of these constituencies were still unknown.

The voting was the second round of Bulgaria's first free election in more than four decades. The first round was held on June 10.

The outcome makes Bulgaria the only country in Eastern Europe to have returned its rulers to power in multi-party elections.

Foreign observers monitoring the poll reported some abuses and irregularities, but these did

not appear serious enough to invalidate the outcome.

The UDF, an alliance of 16 opposition groups, alleged fraud in some constituencies after the first election round, but accepted the outcome because it had gained an impressive presence in the new assembly.

The BSP now faces the prospect of trying to form a government without help from the UDF, which has rejected as political suicide an invitation to form a coalition government with the former Communists.

Diplomats said the reports of irregularities in the elections would only harden the UDF's resolve not to deal with the ex-Communists.

Confirmation of the Socialist's victory Monday coincided with

## Ryzhkov suggested for top post

MOSCOW (R) — Embattled Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov was officially suggested Monday as a possible candidate for another top post, strengthening speculation he might soon step down.

TASS news agency cited party Central Committee member Andrei Gireenko as saying Ryzhkov, 60, was a possible contender for the post of first secretary of a new Russian Federation Communist Party, expected to be founded this week.

The party is being formed under the auspices of the Central Soviet Communist Party.

Ryzhkov has been under strong

political pressure because of his radical economic programme, including food price rises, which has met with great popular resistance. Russian populist politician Boris Yeltsin has called for the resignation of the Ryzhkov government.

Gireenko mentioned other possible candidates for the post including Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin and Party Secretary Yuri Manayenkova.

He said there had been no mention of candidacy by newly-elected Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin, chief critic and political foe of Soviet Presi-

dent Mikhail Gorbachev, who is also party general secretary.

The publicouting of Ryzhkov's name by such a high-ranking official lent weight to speculation that he might step down soon as steward of the troubled economy.

Ryzhkov complained earlier this year about being under intense political fire in drawing up a reform plan to match Gorbachev's vision of a socialist economy under free-market conditions.

He said several weeks ago that political sniping from his critics might force him to quit.

## Fujimori says some officers in Peruvian military resent him

Alexis Carrión, Alberto Fujimori has said that some military officers disliked him because of his Japanese origin but said he had no fear of military pressure or disloyalty by the armed forces.

He said some military officers had planned a "psychological coup" to block him from winning last week's election. He did not elaborate.

Asked about rumours that nationalist navy officers resented him because of his Asian ancestry, Fujimori told Reuters in an interview: "It's a serious problem. There have been rumours about this... it's probably a minority sector."

He said some naval officers opposed to him had planned to intervene in the election to prevent him from beating his centre-right opponent, Mario Vargas Llosa, but that the army opposed the idea.

"There are minority sectors in the navy that sought a psychological coup... in the face of the defeat suffered by their candidate," Fujimori said.

"This had been thought of not as a military coup, but a psychological coup. But fortunately, the majority of the armed forces are very respectful of the constitu-

tional," he said.

A highly placed government source said some diehard military supporters of Vargas Llosa, a renowned novelist, had plotted to declare him the winner in a challenge to the voting process had the election been close.

Fujimori beat Vargas Llosa by about 20 percentage points in the run-off election, according to voter exit polls. Official results will not be released until next week at the earliest.

"I have no fear of coups or pressures at all... I have been elected to govern for five years... with the support of the Peruvian people," he said in the interview at his home in the Andean foothills outside Lima.

During the tenure of outgoing President Alan Garcia, rumours of a coup cropped up from time to time at moments of political crisis brought on by leftist guerrilla violence and economic dis-

order.

But the military, which last overthrew an elected government in Peru in 1968 and ruled for the next 12 years, has insisted publicly in its loyalty to democracy and there have been no unusual military manoeuvres.

Fujimori, who overcame a racist backlash by some supporters

of Vargas Llosa to win the election, said his victory showed that Peru's traditional political parties had been discredited by years of failed economic policies.

There are about 70,000 Peruvians of Japanese descent out of a population of 21 million. Fujimori is the first to gain high elected office.

"My triumph shows the rejection of political parties. The people want industry, development, machinery, not empty speeches," said Fujimori, a political neophyte who surged from nowhere to finish second behind Vargas Llosa in the first round of voting in April.

Fujimori said his first task in office would be to put Peru's battered economy in order. Inflation is running at 35 per cent a month and industry is caught in deep depression.

Peru will be wide open to foreign investment and the government will resume full payments on the foreign debt to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a first step towards winning the confidence of bank creditors, he said.

"The government will make payments according to schedule to the IMF from my first day in office," he said.

The government wants to extradite to face drug-trafficking charges.

It said Salomon Shuster Benitez, suspected of belonging to the coast cartel, a subsidiary of the Medellin cartel, was arrested Saturday in the Caribbean town of Barranquilla. Police spokesman could not immediately be reached for comment.

A car bomb exploded near a Medellin police station, killing four, last week after police shot dead John Jairo Arias Tascon, who they said was head of assassins and number five man in the Medellin cartel.

Medellin police complain they are so badly paid they have to live in working-class neighbourhoods teeming with assassins in the pay of the drug barons. Around 1,450 live in poor suburbs, El Tiempo said.

The police said gunmen burst into a bar in Bello, near Medellin, Friday night and shot dead six people, the latest of several recent massacres in the city.

The national news agency Colprensa reported Sunday that police had arrested a man who

their girlfriends. Who doesn't know where the policeman of the suburb lives?" the newspaper quoted Vargas as saying.

Police said gunmen shot dead two soldiers and two policemen Saturday in Medellin, the front line of a 10-month-old war between drug traffickers and the state.

More than 130 policemen have been killed there so far this year, most since March when police say Medellin cartel boss Pablo Escobar offered a bounty for each officer killed.

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The national news agency Colprensa reported Sunday that police had arrested a man who

suffered a big setback in the polls, Borja's ability to continue governing would depend largely on the party's skills at forging a new alliance with other parties.

Government spokesman Gonzalo Ortiz has said Borja could still govern comfortably even if his party lost support.

"The government will not be weakened because a presidential regime exists in Ecuador and not a parliamentary one," he said.

Officials said about one quarter of the country's 5.2 million eligible voters had stayed away from the polls. Voting is compulsory in Ecuador.

Political analysts said before the poll that if the ruling ID

and the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) had 132.

The elections were made possible after hardline Communist leader Todor Zhivkov was toppled last November after 35 years of totalitarian rule, during which the Communist Party had a constitutional right to govern.

Although Lukyanov won his constituency seat in Sunday's runoff, another popular BSP politician, Defence Minister Dobri Dzhourov, was defeated in his constituency of Trojab by Yordan Vassilev, the editor of the UDF's newspaper Demokrata.

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not appear serious enough to invalidate the outcome.

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## Opponents of Iliescu return to Bucharest square

## Tamil Tigers step up attacks, ignore truce

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil separatist guerrillas attacked Sri Lankan security forces with rocket-propelled grenades and mortars, ignoring the second ceasefire agreement in less than a week, military sources said Monday.

Heavy fighting erupted between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and government troops in several parts of the northeast province Sunday evening.

Some of the fiercest battles were at an army camp in Kiran in eastern Amparai district.

At least 450 soldiers, many of them wounded, were trapped in the camp, the Sun newspaper said Monday.

The army retaliated with similar weaponry, the sources said.

The rebels blew up a 100-foot bridge at Kalawachikudi in Amparai to prevent reinforcements reaching the besieged areas.

## Cambodian rebels claim capture of major town

BANGKOK (R) — Cambodian guerrillas claimed Monday that a combined force had captured the central provincial capital of Kompong Thom, gateway to three northern provinces.

In western Cambodia, guerrillas were skirmishing with government troops on the outskirts of Siem Reap and Battambang cities, Khmer Rouge radio said.

Tensions have remained high in Romania since the violent breakup Wednesday of the 53-day anti-Iliescu protest in the square.

Jiang, in a letter to nine U.S. college students quoted Monday, said "drastic" political changes in Eastern Europe did not signify the collapse of Communism but only as a setback in its development.

"The changes in East Europe only indicate a setback in the course of Socialist development," he said. The China Daily newspaper carried the text of Jiang's letter written on June 11.

In an apparent reference to what Peking has learned from the transformation of Eastern Europe, he cited a Chinese maxim: "a fall in the pit, a gain in your wit."

Peking's Communist leaders have strengthened observance of orthodox Marxist principles after crushing student pro-democracy demonstrations last year and since popular revolutions overthrew most Communist governments.

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